

the Toulousean kingdom clearly did not lack the energy for expansion, another reason not to explain the collapse in 507 as the logical consequence of persistent weakness.

It does appear that Alois II eventually did strain the economic resources of his realm, for he had to raise new revenues by issuing debased coinage

After Alaric II the king of  
Visigoths lost lands north  
of the Pyrenees to the Franks  
under Clovis, they were  
essentially restricted to Spain  
they became Christian  
and merged with the  
Spanish population

507

the imperial fleet, unmolested by  
Theodoric's Vandal allies, ravaged the  
coast of southern Italy.

Without provocation CLOVIS launched his attack at the beginning of the campaigning season of 507. After he had conquered or brought under his control large portions of the Gallic part of the Visigothic kingdom, he pursued a more peaceful Gothic policy during the last years of his life. But CLOVIS, like the VANDAL THRASAMUND, tried to prevent Theodoric from becoming

king of the Visigoths. To that end he allowed  
CASARECH to distribute his Vandal money  
among Goths who had remained north  
of the Pyrenees and to raise an army  
only when the hapless Visigothic King  
had been defeated for the second time by  
the Ostrogoths under King THRA, did Clovis  
discontinue any further support.

Belmēn 5074511

an OSVIN vīr intaster governed the  
two provinces from his headquarters in  
SALONA; After Thordnig's death King  
ATHALARIK resumed his appointment

507

In the Catastrophe of VOUILLE in 507 Alaric II lost the battle and his life, and his son AMALARIC, Theodoric's grandson, was still too young to become king of the VISIGOTHS. The result was an intra-Gothic war that lasted until 511 and ended with Theodoric's becoming king of the VISIGOTHS.

507

thrasamund's fleet did not set sail in 507 to aid the Goths when the imperial navy was ravaging the coast of southern Italy and preventing theodoric from marching to Gaul in turn.



507/511

The upheaval of 507/511 had apparently crushed a number of people: law and order was precarious, and there were acts of violence by the powerful who often enriched themselves with the ecclesiastical property at the expense of the church. Moreover, abuses occurred during the collection of taxes, and the local bureaucracies acted as oppressors. Theodore tried to take measures against such actions; in particular he ordered that laws and regulations that had been valid

under EVRIC and ALARIC II should be adopted  
as the standard for his own tax policy

507-509

The Burgundians had suffered heavy losses in the Great Gothic war of 507 → 509; they had been real victims of the Ostrogothic counteroffensive. Not only had they lost all their conquered territories and hope of acquiring Arles and Avignon, but all their territory as far as ORANJE had been devastated. These wounds were slow to heal, but Theodoric seemed to have renounced any further offensive policy.

toward the Burgundians, the DURANCE  
line received strong fortification, as if he  
planned to establish a permanent border  
there

507

Bishop of AOSTA (before the Gallie war of 507)  
was accused of conspiring with the  
Burgundians and was then relieved  
of his office.